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Ind.

SCHAFFER
Hardy English Walnut

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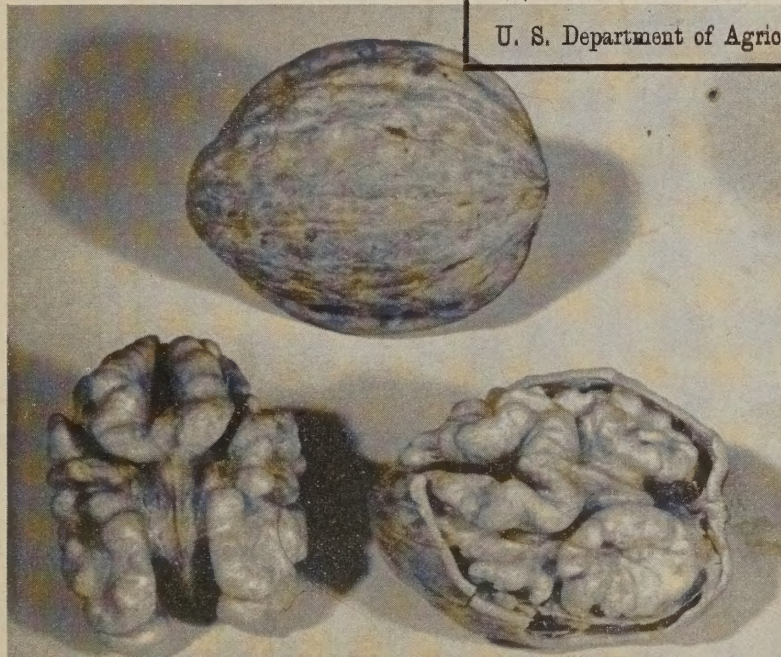
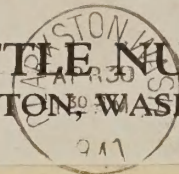
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★ MAY 6 1941 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

LYNN TUTTLE NURSERY

CLARKSTON, WASH.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

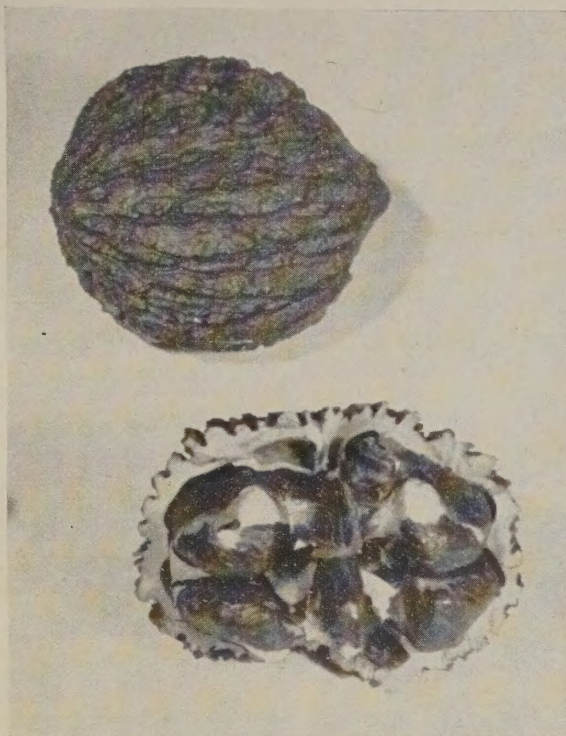
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases

GPO 8-3591

M. R. N.

BETTER and HARDIER VARIETIES of FRUIT and NUT TREES



THOMAS
American Black Walnut

THIN-SHELLED BLACK WALNUTS

The thin-shelled varieties of American Black Walnuts are selections from the best of our native nuts. They have about twice the proportion of meat as the ordinary black walnuts. Most trees will bear the third year after planting. We list three of the best varieties.

THOMAS—A large nut cracking out about 90% halves and quarters. **MEAT**—light-colored, mild flavored and very fine. **TREE**—tall, very rapid grower. The leading commercial variety.

STABLER—Tree smaller and more spreading than Thomas. Nut very thin shelled. Many kernels come out entire. Rich flavor.

OHIO—A large nut with a very large hull. Considered very ornamental. A consistent bearer.

Grafted walnuts bear early, usually the third year after planting. Production increases rapidly.

Meats in large pieces and of uniform quality are very much in demand at good prices. The industry is new and growing. Few good nuts or quality meats of black walnuts are on the market. A grower in Lewiston, Idaho, sells his at 25c per lb. in the shell.

A windbreak or fence-row planting should be a splendid investment. Along creek banks or well drained bottoms they do wonderfully.

There is a ready market for these good nuts.

For permanent trees we suggest you plant 60 feet apart or 12 trees per acre. Interplant with Wahlbert peaches, 96 trees per acre. Fence row planting may be closer.

There is also a big possibility in growing Black Walnut timber. It is valuable.

OTHER NUT VARIETIES

FILBERTS—

Filberts have withstood temperatures of -20 degrees here and produced good crops. Barcelona seems to be the best variety for inland areas. Use Du Chilly and Daviana for pollenizers. Large trees at planting produce much quicker results. Commercially profitable in the Lewiston-Clarkston area.

CHESTNUTS—

Chinese, American and European varieties in both seedling and grafted trees. Chestnuts are hardy. They bear early, often the second year. Grafted trees produce fine nuts. Plant two varieties for pollenization. We prefer the Chinese varieties.

ALMONDS—

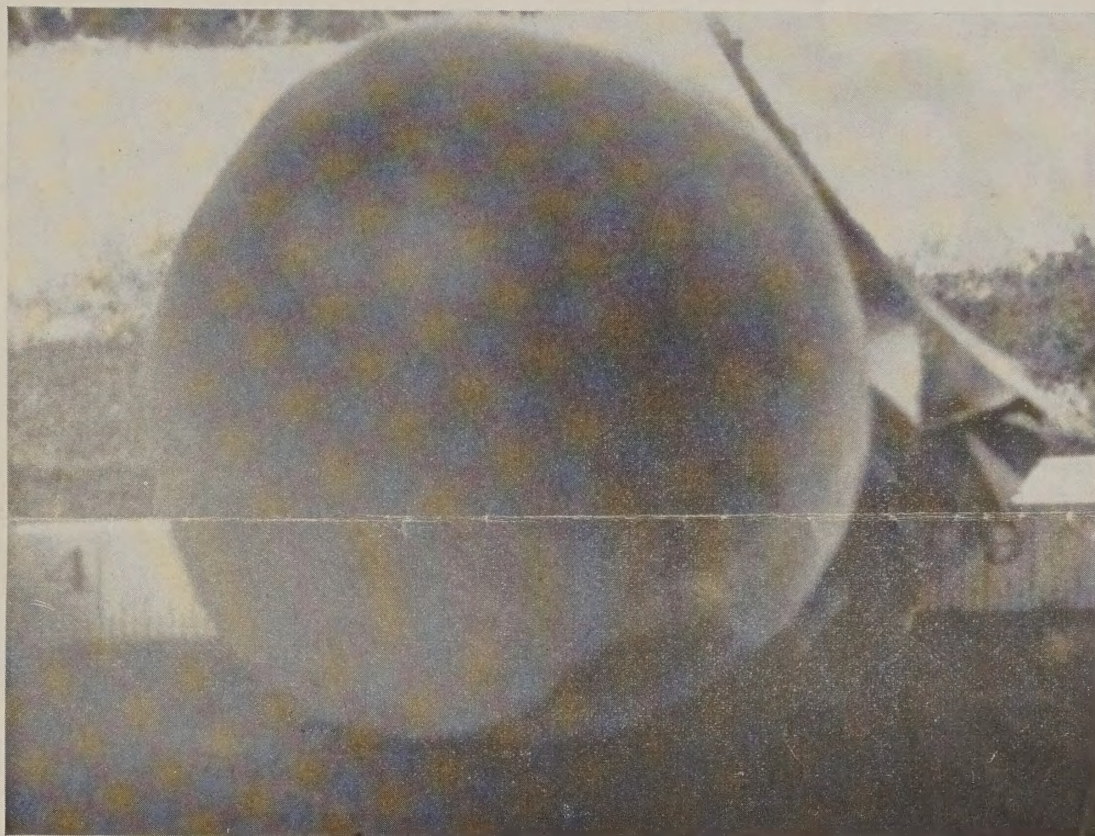
I. X. L.—Good soft-shelled nut.

NONPAREIL—Good productive nut.

Almonds are usually considered about as hardy as peach trees, which they resemble. Two varieties should be used.

OUR NEW VARIETIES

Occasional severe winters have fully demonstrated the need of hardier varieties of fruit and nut trees for the inland area lying west of the Rocky mountains. Our efforts and purposes have been to locate such trees, trees that bear quality crops—and **BEAR THEM REGULARLY**. We now offer two such varieties, the **WAHLBERT PEACH** and the **SCHAFFER WALNUT**. We are proud of them.



WAHLBERT PEACH

High Colored, Yellow Perfect Freestone Has Not Failed in Eighteen Years.

(Plant patent applied for)

WAHLBERT PEACH

Hardy—Yellow—Freestone

This remarkable peach was discovered by A. W. Wahl, Clarkston, Wash. It first bore fruit in 1921 and has **CROPPED EVERY YEAR SINCE**. Trees grown from this original Wahlbert tree have shown the same characteristics of fruit and hardiness. Often **WAHLBERT** has been the **ONLY VARIETY THAT CROPPED**.

DESCRIPTION

Tree—Large, vigorous, healthy.

Season—Two weeks ahead of Elberta, a few days after Rochester.

***Fruit**—“Very large, 3 by 3 inches. Round. Uniform size and shape. Halves equal. Base is round or slightly depressed.

Color—“Rich, deep red shading to orange.

Fuzz—“Very short and fine.

Skin—“Medium tough. Holds to flesh.

Flesh—“Deep orange to yellow. Very firm. Meaty. Medium sweet. Sprightly. Excellent flavor.”

*Quotation from description of Prof. O. M. Morris, horticulturist, Washington State College.

Pit—Small. Red. Free. Does not crack.

Habits—Sticks to tree remarkably well, long after fully ripe. **NO LOSS FROM FALLING**.

Bearing—Annually and abundantly. Self fertile.

Shipping—Very firm. Does not show bruises readily. Holds up over long period. Does not rot.

Because of its **EARLY, RICH COLORING** (deep red and golden yellow), its **SIZE** and **UNIFORMITY**, its **PRODUCTIVITY** and **HARDINESS**, its **FIRMNESS** and **FLAVOR** we are convinced that the **WAHLBERT** is the most profitable peach to grow. Its season is fine also; **TWO WEEKS AHEAD OF ELBERTA**. The tenacity with which the Wahlbert adheres to the tree means more profits in the basket, enables picking with a smaller crew. The Wahlbert has no astringency or bitterness around the pit or skin. It is a good slicer. With its firmness, flavor, and rich, reddish juice this peach is much in demand for home canning. Also very promising as a commercial canner.

—PLANT FOR FUTURE SECURITY—

E. A. WHITE FRUIT CO.
Lewiston, Idaho

Nov. 12, 1938

I should judge, that this tree was fifteen or twenty years of age, and it did not appear to have received any special care, which made the size and quality of the fruit all the more surprising.

In time of ripening, I would estimate that it would be about two or three days later than the Rochester.

Last year we ordered 200 of these trees, which had been named the “Wahlbert,” and, I believe, it will prove to be one of the finest freestone peaches so far developed.

E. A. WHITE

MR. LYNN TUTTLE,
Clarkston, Wash.,

Dear Sir:

During the first week of August, 1937, my attention was called to a seedling peach tree on Clarkston Heights, and I was surprised to note, that while peaches in that district that year were practically a complete failure, that this tree was heavily loaded with large attractive fruit. I cut a peach open and found that it was a yellow freestone, and on sampling it found an excellent flavor.

HAS NEVER MISSED A CROP

HAS NEVER MISSED A CROP

FRUIT VARIETIES

Although we can supply almost anything in fruit trees we list here only a few of the best varieties of their season. Lists are made in ripening order. Numbers indicate approximate days later than first variety listed. This varies with season, location and condition.

APPLES—

- 0 CRIMSON BEAUTY (Early Red Bird)—Fine, hardy, productive, larger than transparent and 10 days earlier.
- 10 YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Early yellow, fine for sauce.
- 20 EARLY MCINTOSH—A new apple of promise.
- 20 DUCHESS—Striped, very well liked.
- 30 WILSON'S RED JUNE—Rich in color and tasty. An improved Red June.
- 40 JEFFRIES—Excellent fall eater.
- 50 RED GRAVENSTEIN—Fine cooking and eating.
- 50 WEALTHY—Bright red, tart, excellent, large.
- 50 MILTON—New apple, very highly recommended. McIntosh hybrid.
- 70 WINTER BANANA—Very desirable cooking and eating.
- MCINTOSH RED—Large, red-striped, white flesh.
- CARLTON—A better MCINTOSH.
- JONATHAN—Red striped, fine for every use.
- RED DELICIOUS—High-color, aromatic, choice eating.
- YELLOW DELICIOUS—Cooking and eating. Popular.
- ROME BEAUTY (Red)—Fine eater. Grand baker.
- WINESAP—Winter eater and cooker, red.
- WHITE WINTER PEARMAN—A fine, old apple in every way.
- YELLOW NEWTOWN (Newtown Pippin)—Greenish-yellow, keeper.

CRAB APPLES—

- WHITNEY—Large, red stripe, good.
- TRANSCENDENT—Red and yellow. Eating and cooking.

PEARS—

- CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A fine, large, home orchard pear.
- BARTLETT—Favorite for eating and canning, juicy, buttery.
- FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, productive, quality.
- GORHAM—Bartlett type but later and keeps months longer.
- D'ANJOU—Splendid winter eating pear.
- BOSE—Large, long-neck, late dessert pear.

PEACHES—(* Indicates hardest varieties. (Y. F.—Abbreviation, yellow freestone.)

- 0 *MAY FLOWER—Dessert peach, white flesh.
- 15 HALE'S EARLY—Dessert peach, greenish-white flesh.
- 24 ORIOLE—Y. F., very sweet, excellent.
- 30 *GOLDEN JUBILEE—Y. F., fairly firm, splendid tree and fruit.
- 32 *ROCHESTER—Y. F., of good quality, slicing.
- 35 *SOUTH HAVEN—Y. F., considered very hardy, good.
- 40**WAHLBERT—Best money maker of all—see description.
- 42 IMPROVED ELBERTA—Hardy and well-colored, good.
- 42 *HALE HAVEN—Medium size, productive, well-colored.
- 50 TUSCAN CLING—Best early cling canning variety.
- 52 EARLY ELBERTA—Elberta type but earlier and better canner.
- 56 ELBERTA—Y. F., standard freestone canner.
- 56 PEAK CLING—Productive and good canner.
- 58 J. H. HALE—Y. F., one of the best commercial peaches; large, handsome canner.
- 60 *MUIR or MALTA—Y. F., non-acid, good canner.
- 62 LATE CRAWFORD—Y. F., standard late peach.
- 62 *INDIAN CLING—Red flesh; used extensively for pickling.
- 90 SALWAY—Slicing or canning; rather mild.
- 85 PHILLIP'S CLING—Very large, excellent yellow canner.
- 105 KRUMMEL'S OCT.—Y. F., large, eating.

APRICOTS—

- YAKIMENE—Dessert cot., beautiful tree.
- WENATCHEE (Wenatchee Moorpark)—Very large, commercial.
- CHINESE—A favorite, large, yellow.
- ROYAL—Medium, good drier and canner.
- BLLENHEIM—Excellent quality, medium size, productive.
- TILTON—One of best commercial canners.
- J. L. BUDD—Small, hardy, edible kernel.

CHERRIES—Sweet.

- 0 TARTARIAN—Medium sweet, dark, juicy.
 - 10 ROYAL ANNE—Commercial canner.
 - 10 DEACON—Large, dark, does not rain-crack, hardy, can pick before or after Bing.
 - 10 BING—Large, dark, shipper.
 - 15 LAMBERT—Large, dark, fine tree.
 - 20 BLACK REPUBLICAN—Large, black, firm.
- Note:** Use Deacon, Tartarian or Black Republican for pollinizers with Lambert, Bing or Royal Anne.

CHERRIES—Sour.

- 0 MAY DUKE—Large, early, favorite.
- 15 MONTMORENCY—Large, light red, standard canner.
- 20 LATE DUKE—Large, dark red, fine, late.

PLUMS—

- BURBANK—Cherry red and yellow, sweet, shipper.
- SANTA ROSA—Excellent early shipper.
- PEACH PLUM—Large, purple-red, excellent eating.
- BRADSHAW—Very large, dark red, green flesh, fine.
- YAKIMA—Very large, firm, red, fine eating.
- DAMSON—Small, dark blue, tart, cooking and preserves.
- IMPERIAL GAGE—Greenish-yellow, small and sweet.
- PRESIDENT—Commands a fine price on all markets. Follows Italian prune on markets and sells considerably higher. Very large.

PRUNES—

- 0 EARLY ITALIAN (De Maris strain)—Similar to Italian but two weeks earlier. Commercially very profitable.
- DOUBLE X FRENCH—An improved Petite, very sweet.
- 10 WEATHERSPOON—Colors early, does not fall, large and good for shipping.
- 15 ITALIAN—The standard prune of the N. W. Excellent for eating fresh, drying or canning or shipping.

NECTARINES—

- Similar to peaches but smooth skinned and distinctive flavored. Aromatic and delicious.
- QUETTA—We prefer this one, large, sweet and fine.

QUINCES—

- While quinces are a commercial fruit of the apple or pear type they are not so generally known. They are very fine in preserves or jellies, also fine candied. Small trees with a lovely bloom.

- PINEAPPLE—This fine variety is also delicious baked.

GRAPES

AMERICAN VARIETIES—

(Considered hardy without covering).

- FREDONIA (Black)—A New York Exp. Station grape rapidly gaining in favor.
- PORTLAND—Early white.
- MOORE'S EARLY—Black, large grape, early.
- CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Black, large, excellent.
- NIAGARA—White; called the "White Concord."
- KEUKA—Dark red, a new grape of exceptional aroma, quality and hardiness. American-European hybrid.
- CACO—Red, new grape of fine eating qualities.
- CONCORD—Black, the good old standby of American grapes. Best juicer.
- AGAWAM—Red, good, dependable, excellent arbor grape.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES—

(For sure crops cover in winter.)

- CSABA—Greenish-white, a very hardy, fine, early variety from northeastern Europe. Muscat flavor. Ripens in July. Not usually covered.
- RIBIER—Black, very large, new, early, fine, firm.
- MUSCAT—White, excellent eating grape.
- SWEETWATER—White, small, sweet, early.
- THOMPSON SEEDLESS—White, fine eating or drying.
- FLAME TOKAY—Red, a favorite large grape.

CURRANTS

- PERFECTION—Red, largest and finest.

GOOSEBERRY

- OREGON CHAMPION—Green, large, free from mildew.
- FREDONIA—Very large, red, new, most promising.

BERRIES

- YOUNGBERRIES—We supply a thornless type. A wonderful berry.
- BOYSENBERRY—Later than Youngberry, hardier, trifle larger.
- LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—Best of dewberries.
- BLACKBERRIES—Upright or trailing types.

RASPBERRIES—

- INDIAN SUMMER—A new addition to the two-crop berries. Very early, large, dark, hardy and productive. For home use or local market. Sets another crop in late fall. Dark red, fine.
- NEWBURGH—Very large, productive, wonderful shipper; N. Y. Exp. Sta. Brings a premium over other sorts.
- MUNGER (Blackcap)—Probably best of blackcaps.

STRAWBERRIES—

- We list only a few that have proved most satisfactory in the Inland Empire.
- NEW OREGON—Large, single-crop berry.
- MASTADON—Large everbearer.
- ROCKHILL—Almost runnerless everbearer, large and fine.

SHADE TREES

In most varieties of shade trees we list only one size but can supply other sizes at proportionate prices.

ASH—Green	8-10'	\$1.50
ASH—White	8-10'	1.50
BIRCH—European White	8-10'	1.50
BIRCH—Weeping, cut-leaf	8-10'	2.50
BOX ELDER—Silver, variegated	6-8'	2.00
CATALPA—Speciosa	8-10'	1.25
CATALPA—(Umbrella Tree)—6 ft. stems, 2 yr. heads		2.50
HORSE CHESTNUT—White flowering	5-6'	2.00
HORSE CHESTNUT—Pink flowering	5-6'	3.00
CHERRY—Japanese flowering	4-5'	1.50
CHERRY—Japanese weeping, 6 ft. heads		2.75
CRAB—Betchel's pink flowering	3-4'	1.25
CRAB—Carmine, red flowering	3-4'	1.25
ELM—Siberian	6-8'	1.00
GINKGO—Maidenhair tree	4-5'	2.00
HAWTHORN—Paul's Scarlet	6-8'	2.00
LINDEN—American Basswood	6-8'	1.75
LOCUST—Black	8-10'	1.00
LOCUST—Globe, grafted for 6-7 ft. stems		2.50

LOCUST—Idaho Red Flowering.

This lovely flowering tree is the result of cross-pollination of the common locust with the Rose Acacia, or pink locust. It was developed in Idaho. Growth habit similar to common locust. No seed is developed or seed pods formed. It blooms intermittently all summer. Thorns are few, short and scattered. Really a fine, clean, tree.

MAPLE—Norway	8-10'	1.50
MAPLE—Norway globe, 6-7 ft. stems		2.50
MAPLE—Red	6-8'	1.75
MAPLE—Schwedlerie's Norway, bronze-green leaves	8-10'	1.75
MOUNTAIN ASH—European, red berries in fall	6-8'	1.50
OAK—Red or scarlet	8-10'	2.00
PLUM—Purple Leaf	5-6'	1.50
SYCAMORE—Planetree	8-10'	1.75

EVERGREENS

TALL GROWING EVERGREEN TREES—

NORWAY SPRUCE—Green, sharp needles	3-4'	3.00
COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE— Fine lawn specimen	3-4'	4.00
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE— Good blue	3-4'	6.50
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE— Grafted, intense blue	3-4'	10.00
AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—Used for both foundation and specimen planting	3-4'	3.00

COLUMNAR or PYRAMIDAL TYPE EVERGREENS—Useful for tall effects in foundation planting.

IRISH JUNIPER—Narrow, bluish. Very well liked	{ 3-4' 4-5'	{ 2.75 3.50
PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE— Much used; good green foliage	{ 3-4' 4-5'	{ 3.00 3.75
ELEGANTISSIMA ARBORVITAE— Dark green, compact	3-4'	2.75
BEVERLEYSSES ARBORVITAE— Golden all year	3-4'	3.00
VIRGINIANA SCHOTTI—Narrow yellowish-green	3-4'	3.00
SCOPULORUM (Silver Cedar)— Very good grey or silver color.	{ 3-4' 4-6'	{ 3.25 4.00
VIRGINIANA GLAUCA—Good blue-grey, narrow	{ 3-4' 4-6'	{ 3.75 4.25
EXCELSA BIOTA—Bright green, rather narrow, very hardy	24-30"	3.00

SPREADING, LOW EVERGREENS—

PFITZERANA JUNIPER—One of the best, good greyish-green, hardy everywhere	{ 18-24" 24-30" 30-36"	{ 2.75 3.00 3.50
SABINA JUNIPER—Good green color, grows 4 ft.	24-30"	3.00
SABINA TAMARISKAFOLIA— Low, slow-growing, fine	15-18"	2.50
MUGHO PINE—Compact, bushy, dwarf, fine color, very hardy	{ 15-18" 18-24"	{ 2.50 3.00
DWARF JAPANESE YEW— Very dark green, dwarf	18-24"	3.50

ROUNDISH TYPE EVERGREENS—

RETINISPORA FILIFERA— Pendulous, graceful, grows rapidly	18-24"	3.00
WOODWARDS GLOBE ARB.— Small, round headed	15-18"	2.50
BONITA ARB.— Broad and rounding	18-24"	3.00

SMALL BROAD BASE TYPE EVERGREENS—

BERKMANS GOLDEN ARB.— Very popular golden dwarf	{ 15-18" 18-24"	{ 2.50 3.25
DAILY NANA—Similar to Berkman, bright green	18-24"	3.00
EXCELSA STRICTA—(Spiney Greek) grey-green	18-24"	2.75

ROSES

First quality, large size rose bushes. Price .50 each, \$5.00 per doz., \$35.00 per 100. No. 2 roses at half price.

The following are among the best. Are free bloomers. All kinds are available:

LULU—Sprangly, orange-pink.	
MME. JULES BOUCHE—White, very fine.	
ISOBEL—Copper-salmon, single, long buds.	
INDEPENDENCE DAY—Apricot orange.	
RED RADIANCE—A splendid rose, fine cutting.	
KAISERINE—Ivory white, large and fine.	
DAME EDITH HELEN—Large, pink.	
OLYMPIAD—Oriental red.	
HOLLYWOOD—Dark red rose.	
LADY HILLINGTON—Apricot yellow.	
AMERICAN BEAUTY—Climber, red to crimson.	

SHRUBS and HEDGING LAWN GRASS SEED

Write for Prices.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

GUARANTEE—All stock is guaranteed to reach your shipping point in good growing condition, to be up to grade and to pass State Inspection. We cannot guarantee growth or be responsible for stock in any way after reaching destination.

NON WARRANTY—We will upon proper proof replace free of charge any stock proving untrue to label, or refund amount paid. However in common with other nurserymen we give no warranty, express or implied, as to productivity, quality, description or any other matter of any stock, plants or bulbs we sell.

SUBSTITUTIONS—Unless otherwise instructed we reserve the right to make substitutions of equal merit in case we cannot supply a variety as ordered.

TERMS—We like at least 25% cash with order, balance C. O. D.

TRANSPORTATION—Where full cash accompanies order we prepay shipping charges in Washington, Oregon and Idaho; in other states, when cash with order of \$25.00 or more.

LYNN TUTTLE NURSERY
Clarkston, Washington

PRICE LIST

FOR 1941 SEASON

FRUIT TREES—

Fruit trees may be ordered in any assortment and take the rate of the total number of FRUIT TREES in the order. 500 fruit trees take 5% discount from the "100" rate, 1000 trees 10% discount from "100" rate. Prices subject to change without notice.

	1-11 Trees	12-24 Trees	25-49 Trees	50-99 Trees	*100 Trees	1000 Trees
Prices on APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM, PRUNE, NECTARINE, APRICOT unless otherwise noted	Ex. Select. \$.85 4-6' .75 3-4' .70	\$.70 .60 .55	\$.60 .50 .45	\$.45 .40 .35	\$.40 .35 .30	\$
*Italian prune .05 less in 100 lots						

WAHLBERT PEACH	Ex. Select. 1.10 4-6' 1.00 3-4' .90	.90 .80 .75	.70 .65 .60	.65 .55 .50	.60 .50 .45
CHERRIES	Ex. Select. 1.00 4-5' .85 3-4' .75	.85 .70 .65	.70 .60 .55	.60 .50 .45	.55 .45 .40
QUINCE					
PERSIMMONS, budded	4-6' 2.50				

NUT TREES

SCHAFER, Our Hardy English Walnut	6-8' 5.00 4-6' 4.00 3-4' 3.50	5.00 4.00 3.00	4.50 3.50 2.65	4.00 3.15 2.25	3.50 2.75 2.25	3.25 2.50 2.00
IMPROVED BLACK WALNUTS and CHESTNUTS, Grafted	6-8' 3.00 4-6' 2.50 3-4' 2.00	3.00 2.50 1.65	2.50 2.10 1.50	2.20 1.85 1.40	2.00 1.70 1.40	1.85 1.60 1.30

SEEDLING PECAN and CHESTNUT 4' 1.75

FILBERTS or HAZELNUT, BUDDED ALMONDS	Ex. Select. 1.25 3-4' 1.00 2-3' .85	1.00 .80 .70	.90 .70 .60	.80 .60 .50	.70 .55 .45
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HICKORY and PECAN, BUDDED—Write for prices.

GRAPES

2 Year No. 1.

	1-11 Plants	12-24 Plants	25-49 Plants	50-99 Plants	100 Plants	1000 Plants
CONCORD	.35	.30	.25	.20	.15	12.50
KEUKA	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	
CSABA, CACO, FREDONIA, PORTLAND	.50	.45	.40	.35	.30	
OTHER VARIETIES	.40	.35	.30	.25	.20	15.00

BERRIES

GOOSEBERRIES					
Oregon Champion	.35	.30	.25	.20	.15
Fredonia	.50	.45	.40	.35	.30
CURRENT, Perfection	.40	.35	.30	.25	.20
RASPBERRIES, Newburgh, Latham, Cumberland		.15	.12	.10	.08
Indian Summer		.20	.15	.12	.10
BLACKBERRIES, Thornless		.25	.20	.18	.15
Others		.20	.15	.12	.10
Dewberry, Youngberry, Boysenberry	.30	.20	.17½	.15	.12

STRAWBERRIES, Standard varieties					
Everbearing		1.00	1.50	2.50	15.00
Rockhill everbearer		2.00	3.75	7.00	50.00

MISCELLANEOUS

	Each Plant	12 Plants	50 Plants	100 Plants	1000 Plants
RHUBARB	\$.30	\$2.00	\$	\$	\$
ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington, wilt resistant		.75	1.50	2.50	15.00
HORSERADISH		1.50	6.00	10.00	

SCHAFER WALNUT

(Plant patent applied for)

For untold centuries the so-called "English" or "Persian" walnuts (*Juglans Regia*) have grown in most parts of Europe and Asia to latitudes as far north as 55 degrees and to altitudes of 6,000 feet. Their northern spread is 6,000 miles from Copenhagen to Manchukuo. Poland, the Carpathian mountains and the Russian Ukraine have many fine trees. Just where these came from we are not sure but very likely the Magyars brought them with them from what is now Manchukuo in the 9th century or in previous invasions.

Trees from these cold areas must, of necessity, grow fast in the spring and early summer and must mature their crop and wood early in the fall. All cold-country walnuts (from north China, Russia or Poland) seem to have these characteristics, in contrast to the ones brought to this country from France, Italy or southern Germany. It is unfortunate that we did not have good introductions from the cold sections earlier.

The Schafer Walnut comes from the northern edge of the Carpathian mountains near Bukowina, latitude 48 degrees north, longitude 26 degrees east. This is at considerable altitude with winter temperatures dropping to 40 or 50 degrees below zero. A very severe climate. Winter and summer isotherms would indicate temperatures like northern Montana.

The original tree is growing at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schafer near Yakima, Wash. The seed was brought from Bukowina by Mrs. Schafer. The tree has stood in its present location about 16 years.

Tree—Rapid grower, tall and spreading.

Nuts—Large. Thin-shelled. Quality excellent. Very full-meated.

Bearing—Bears young, annually and abundantly. About 300 lbs. per year at present.

Quality—Excellent. Considered by many as superior to Franquette.

From history and performance we consider this nut equal in hardiness to the American Black Walnut. Introductions into eastern U. S. and Canada from the Carpathian area have proved hardy wherever the Blacks grow.

The valuable Circassian Walnut timber used in furniture manufacture is from the "English" walnut trees of this district.

We estimate a yearly return of from 100 to 300 lbs. of nuts per tree at ten years of age. Plant 50 to 60 feet apart. Interplant with Wahlbert peaches.

Besides being a profitable orchard tree the Schafer Walnut is most desirable as an ornamental. Their rich, verdant foliage is most pleasurable to see. A combine of beauty, pleasure and profit.

Both the Schafer Walnut and the Wahlbert Peach tend to mature their buds and wood earlier in the fall than do the ordinary varieties of peaches and walnuts. This early dormancy is doubtless one reason for their exceptional hardiness. They mean much to Northwest horticulture. Patents applied for.

Yakima, Washington

Oct. 28, 1939

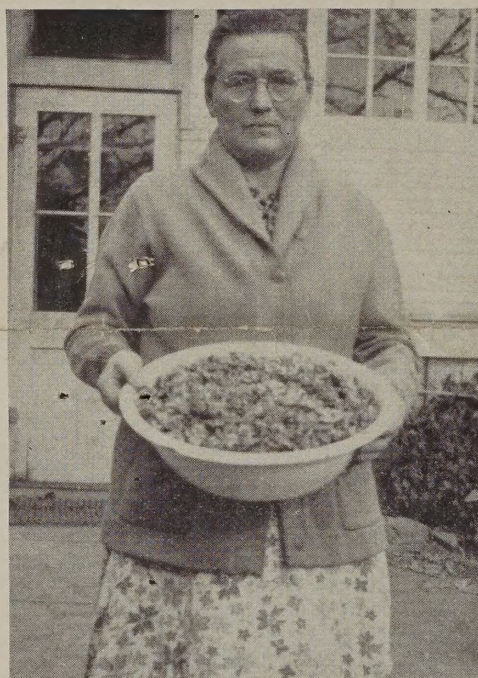
DEAR MR. TUTTLE:

The original Schafer Walnut tree together with a few seedlings from the tree are the only English Walnuts that survived the winter freezes in the Yakima Valley. It is located in a "frost pocket" but has never failed to produce a good crop. The trees make a rapid growth and the quality of the nut is excellent; it has a high percentage of meat inside a thin shell.

Yours truly,

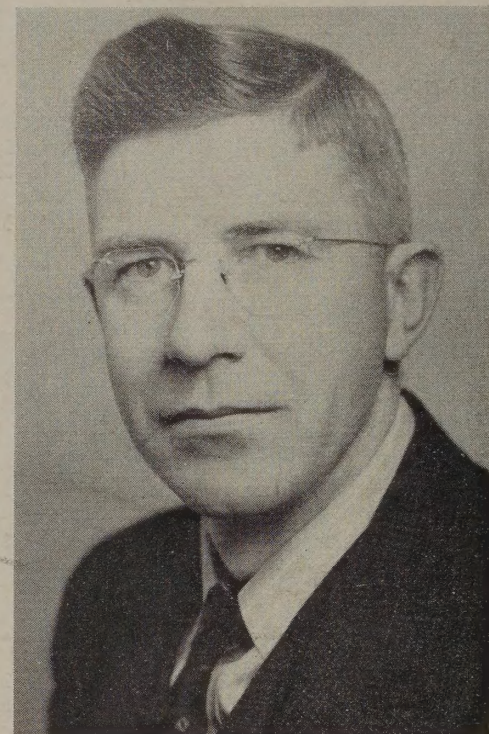
A. T. POLENSKE

NOTE: Mr. Polenske owns and operates an orchard near the original Schafer tree. He was formerly County Agent of Asotin County, Washington.



MRS. SCHAFER holding Pan of
Schafer Walnut Meats.

"Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubble rise and fall,
Who sows a field or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree is more than all."—Whittier.



LYNN TUTTLE

When Lynn Tuttle started in the nursery business he did so because of his interest in better varieties. He is now testing and observing many selections of fruit and nut trees.

Lynn Tuttle believes that many valuable varieties of fruits and nuts exist unknown and unrecognized. Most of these are of chance or seedling origin and only one in thousands is suitable for introduction. Perhaps you have that one we can use.

And Speaking of Hardiness:

Nearly all of our trees have aunts and cousins that are adapted a few thousand miles further north or south. Altho orchids are considered tropical we find some kinds native in Idaho. Some oaks thrive only in the orange belt, some apricots grow in Saskatchewan, and walnuts—well they almost cover the earth. It is a matter of discovery and selection.

Nothing is so good but that it may be bettered.

A Word To The Future:

Agriculture may well turn to tree-crops, crops that rival corn in food per acre, tree-crops that harvest themselves, that supply timber, wind-breaks, bird and squirrel havens, flood-controls, soil conservation, profit-on-the-hoof all in one breath. Ask us about it.

PLANT WALNUTS FOR FUTURE SECURITY



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